The Department of Environment and Conservation

2013-14 Annual Report

Newfoundland
Labrador

2014

For additional information, please contact:

Policy and Planning Division
Department of Environment and Conservation
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, NL A1B 4J6

Telephone: 709-729-2664 or 1-800-563-6181
Fax: 709-729-5818

Website: http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/

Message From the Minister

I am pleased to present the Department of Environment and Conservation's 2013-14 Annual Report, submitted in accordance of its requirements as a category one entity under the *Transparency and Accountability Act*. The Department of Environment and Conservation is mandated for the protection and enhancement of the environment, management of the province's wildlife, inland fish, water, parks, and the Crown lands resource.

This annual report has two purposes: to describe progress achieved over the last fiscal year and to measure performance of the strategic issues as noted in the department's 2011-14 Strategic Plan. The department identified three strategic issues in the 2011-14 Strategic Plan: environmental protection, enhanced management of caribou and moose populations, and climate change adaptation. This annual report covers the final year of the three year planning period. In addition to reporting on the indicators and objective for the 2013-14 fiscal year, the department will also report on the culmination of the three year goals for each strategic issue.

The outcomes reported reflects the department's commitment to its strategic directions. My signature is indicative of my accountability for the preparation of this report and I am accountable for the results it contains.

Hon. Vaughn Granter
Minister

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Departmental Overview

The Department of Environment and Conservation is a category 1 government entity under the *Transparency and Accountability Act* and is responsible for the protection and enhancement of the environment, management of the province's wildlife, inland fish, water, parks, and Crown land resources. The department is also the lead on government sustainable development initiatives and is responsible for implementing programs with respect to government's response to climate change. The department has three branches:

Environment Branch:
This branch is responsible for the divisions of Environmental Assessment, Pollution Prevention, and Water Resources Management.

Lands Branch:
This branch is responsible for the divisions of Crown Lands Administration, Land Management, and Surveys and Mapping.

Natural Heritage Branch:
This branch is responsible for the divisions of Parks and Natural Areas, Wildlife, and the Institute for Biodiversity, Ecosystem Science and Sustainability.

In addition to the above branches, the department has a Policy and Planning Division, a Communications Unit and a Sustainable Development and Strategic Science Division.

Mandate
The mandate of the Department of Environment and Conservation is derived from the *Department of Environment and Conservation Notice*, under the *Executive Council Act* on matters related to:

- The protection, enhancement and conservation of the quality of the natural environment including water, air and soil quality; and the conservation, development, control, improvement and proper utilization of the water resource of the province;
- Crown lands;
- The management, preservation, control, protection and development of provincial parks as defined in the *Parks Act*; provincial interests in all national parks established in the province by the Government of Canada; and wilderness and ecological reserves as defined in the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act*;
- Matters related to the management, preservation, protection and development of wildlife and inland fisheries;
- The *Wildlife Act* on matters related to wildlife reserves and Salmonier Nature Park; and,
- The *Pippy Park Act* on matters related to Pippy Park.

Departmental Overview

Vision

The vision of the Department of Environment and Conservation is a clean, sustainable environment and healthy, resilient ecosystems in perpetuity for the social, physical, cultural, biological and economic well-being of the province.

Mission

By March 31, 2017, the Department of Environment and Conversation will have reduced the adverse impacts of human activities on the environment and improved the health of our ecosystems.

Lines of Business

The Department of Environment and Conservation is engaged in the following lines of business:

- Crown land resources, and production of geomatics services;
- Provincial parks, ecological and wilderness reserves, natural areas, and Canadian Heritage Rivers;
- Coordination of environmental assessments;
- Management and protection of wildlife and inland fish populations;
- Protection of air, soil and water quality;
- Management of water resources, water quality, and availability;
- Climate change; and,
- Sustainable development and supporting strategic environmental science.

Please refer to Appendix B for the department's Lines of Business in full detail.

Reporting Entities

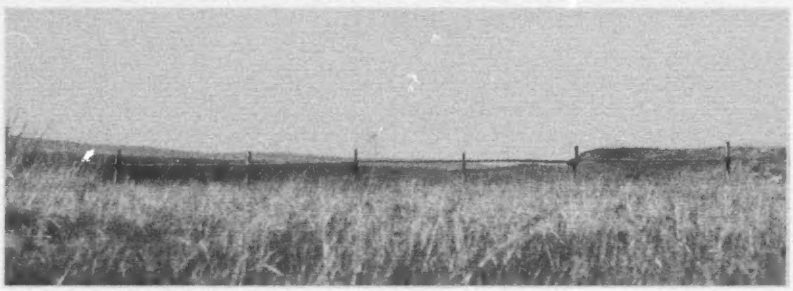
Under the *Transparency and Accountability Act*, a number of government entities also prepare plans and annual reports. Entities which report to the Minister include:

- Multi-Materials Stewardship Board;
- NL Geographical Names Board;
- Species Status Advisory Committee;
- Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council;
- C.A. Pippy Park Commission; and
- Caribou Resource Committee

Legislation

The department's work is informed by the following Acts and their corresponding regulations:

Environmental Protection Act
Water Resources Act
Wild Life Act
Provincial Parks Act
Lands Act
Endangered Species Act
Land Surveyors Act
Geographical Names Board Act
National Parks Lands Act
Pippy Park Commission Act
Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act



Departmental Overview

Service NL administers certain aspects of enforcement under the *Environmental Protection Act* and the *Water Resources Act*. The Department of Justice also administers select enforcement activities under the *Wild Life Act*, the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act*, and the *Endangered Species Act*.

Location of Offices

The department's headquarters are in Corner Brook (Natural Heritage), Howley Building (Lands) and Confederation Building (Environment) in St. John's. The department has additional offices in Clarenville, Gander, Grand Falls-Windsor, Stephenville, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and St. John's. The department is also responsible for Salmonier Nature Park and several other provincial parks and reserves located throughout the province. The Institute for Biodiversity, Ecosystem Science and Sustainability (IBES) is located in Corner Brook with the Wildlife Division.

The Department of Environment and Conservation website is **www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/**

Staffing

On March 31, 2014, the department's staff complement consisted of 348 employees, which includes permanent (211), temporary (32), seasonal (103) and contractual (2) employees. Sixty-three percent (221) of employees are male and 37 percent (127) are female. Staff by region is indicated as follows:

Region	Staff
Avalon Peninsula	177
Central West	26
Central East	19
Labrador	111
West Coast/Northern Peninsula	15
Total Employees	**348**

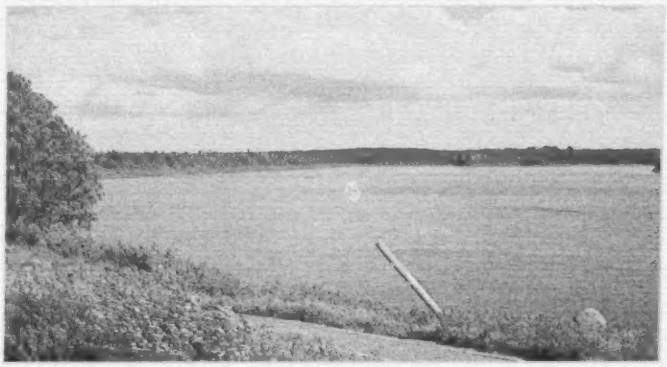
2013-14 Budget

The department's gross expenditure budget for 2013-14 was $41,939,500 with planned related revenue of approximately $8,686,000 for a net expenditure of $33,253,500. Please refer to Appendix C for a summary of expenditures and related revenue.

Highlights and Accomplishments

Water Resources Management—Newfoundland and Labrador Water Resources Portal

The Newfoundland and Labrador Water Resources Portal is an internet application that provides public access to a multitude of water resources data. The portal serves as an important tool in meeting the Water Resources Management Division's (WRMD) goal to be proactive in sharing water related information with the public. WRMD continues to publish all drinking water quality sampling results for Newfoundland and Labrador communities via the portal so residents have easy access to this information. Other geographic information available includes public water supply area boundaries, real-time stream flow and water quality graphs, and the location of dams and sewage outfalls. The Division will continue to publish new data as it becomes available. The portal can be viewed at: http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/waterres/portal.html



Multi-barrier Strategic Action Plan for Drinking Water Safety – Public Outreach

Public outreach is one of the key elements of the multi-barrier strategic action plan for drinking water safety. The Water Resources Management Division interacts with communities on a regular basis and offers free operator education and training. One key highlight is the annual drinking water safety workshop. The 13th annual Clean and Safe Drinking Water Workshop was delivered during March 25-27, 2014 in Gander and attracted approximately 235 participants. Participants included municipal drinking water system operators, municipal administrators, municipal leaders, equipment suppliers, students, and provincial government representatives. The purpose of the workshop was to provide operators and owners with technical information on the operation and maintenance of drinking water systems. The event consisted of technical presentations and hands-on demonstrations covering various operation and maintenance activities and treatment options that are vital to ensuring the delivery of clean and safe drinking water to the residents of NL. In addition, the workshop included a tradeshow exhibition to provide attendees with an opportunity to meet equipment suppliers and learn more about emerging technologies and equipment. The Clean and Safe Drinking Water Workshop offers a unique opportunity for municipal water system operators to network with their peers and learn from each other. Interest in this event remains quite high as demonstrated by the participation level each year.

Highlights and Accomplishments

Species at Risk

In 2013-2014, the department added eight plant species at risk to the *Endangered Species Act*; the Alaska Rein Orchid (*Platanthera foetida*), Cutleaf Fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*), Oval-leaved Creeping Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula var. ovalis)*, Rock Dwelling Sedge (*Carex petricosa var. misandroides*), Feathery False Solomon's Seal (*Maianthemum racemosum subsp. racemosum*), Lindley's Aster (*Symphyotrichum ciliolatum*), Vreeland's Striped Coralroot (*Corallorhiza striata var. vreelandii)*, and Bodin's Milkvetch *(Astragalus bodinii)*. At the end of the fiscal year the total number of species, subspecies and populations listed under the province's *Endangered Species Act* was 44 including: 21 endangered, 10 threatened and 13 vulnerable species. Recovery programs have been initiated for these species with recovery planning begun for others. The department will continue to review the species that have been recommended for listing by the Species Status Advisory Committee and the Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada and forward them for consideration by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Pollution Prevention—Impacted Sites

Throughout the 2011-14 reporting period ENVC has made significant progress in regards to assessment, remediation and monitoring of impacted sites province wide. In Hopedale, ENVC's Pollution Prevention Division (PPD) completed a three year contract for phase one of the cleanup of the former military radar site. During the contract, PCB contamination in residential areas was removed and sent for appropriate destruction. Further cleanup of PCB contamination outside residential areas, and metal and hydrocarbon contamination within and outside residential areas will be remediated over the next three years under PPD guidance. Budget 2014 provided funding to support the design of a program to properly record government liabilities for impacted sites. Budget 2014 also secured an additional $6 million over three years for the second phase of site remediation at the former military site in Hopedale.

The 2011-14 reporting period also saw the completion of the capping of the New Harbour landfill. The cap is shaped to shed rainfall and has a synthetic, impermeable liner covering the area where transformers were deposited in the 1980s. The capped landfill is surrounded by ditching that diverts area runoff around the landfill. The ditches ultimately discharge into a settling pond where water and sediment samples can be taken.

PPD also completed a multiyear project to address heavy metal impacts that resulted from the operation of the now closed Buchans mine. More than 200 residential properties and public areas where heavy metal soil concentrations exceeded specific health guidelines had the top layer of contaminated soil removed and replaced with clean soil and appropriate landscaping.

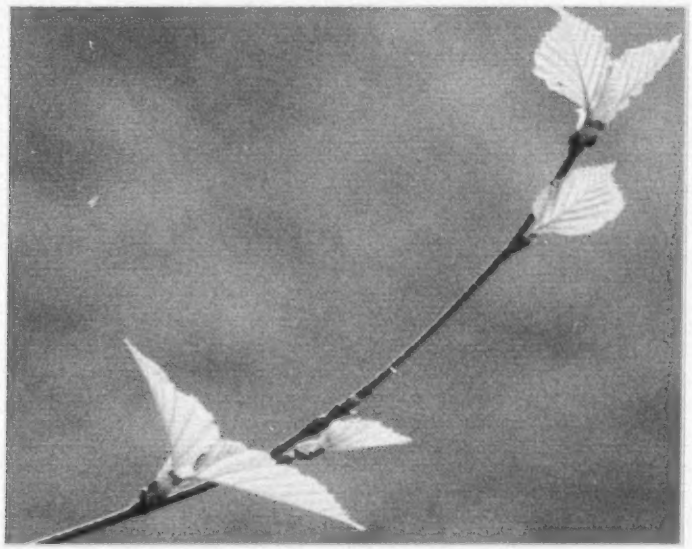
Highlights and Accomplishments

Environmental Assessment

In 2013-14 the Environmental Assessment Division conducted approximately 45 screening reviews on projects submitted for environmental assessment. Most notable were undertakings such as forest management plans, waste management/treatment, mineral exploration, quarries, cottage/recreational vehicle parks, and trails proposed throughout many regions of the province. While the majority of projects were released subject to terms and conditions to further enhance environmental protection, six projects required further assessment through either the submission of an Environmental Preview Report or an Environmental Impact Statement or were withdrawn or rejected.

Several major projects were also released from environmental assessment including the Labrador – Island Transmission Link and the Maritime Transmission Link components of the Lower Churchill Generation Project (Muskrat Falls) and the Kami Iron Ore Project in Labrador West. Further work continues by the division on these projects in reviewing environmental protection and environmental effects monitoring plans. Combined these efforts contribute towards government's strategic direction related to Investing in Labrador with the Lower Churchill project as a particular area of focus.

Several major projects are also currently proceeding through further environmental assessment in Labrador West for iron ore mining and shipping.



Shared Commitments

Department of Environment and Conservation and Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture

There is an ongoing partnership with the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture for the Coastal and Ocean Management Policy Framework. The management and administration of provincial Crown lands on the coast falls under the provisions of the *Lands Act*. Cooperation between provincial departments is essential to the establishment of priorities and initiatives involved in coastal management. The department works with Fisheries and Aquaculture to inform on best environmental practices including initiatives on Education and Awareness; Healthy Marine Environments; Social, Cultural and Economic Sustainability; and coastal Crown lands use.

Wildlife Division and varied government partners

ENVC's Wildlife Division works closely with many other government departments in delivering its mandate. The Department of Justice enforces portions of the *Wildlife Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, specifically related to hunting and trapping. The Department of Natural Resources issues permits related to wildlife, collects specimens and samples from cooperating hunters, provides support for wildlife research and management activities, enforces portions of the *Wildlife Act* and the *Endangered Species Act*, and is a front line interface for the public for questions and concerns related to wildlife. The Department of Tourism, Culture, and Recreation is responsible for the outfitting industry and works closely with the Wildlife Division in support of the industry. Service NL distributes licenses on behalf of the Wildlife Division and collects payments and information from vendors.

Safe Drinking Water

The department works closely with the Departments of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Service NL, and Health and Community Services to achieve the goals of the Multi-Barrier Strategic Action Plan (MBSAP), and to enforce regulations and guidelines for drinking water safety. Each department is responsible for one or more components of the MBSAP.

Shared Commitments

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate change program implementation related to adaptation and mitigation is the responsibility of ENVC. The department has partnered with the four Atlantic provinces, Natural Resources Canada, Memorial University, Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador (MNL) and the Professional Municipal Administrators (PMA) to develop a suite of local, plain-language tools, reports, and case studies to help local communities become more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

As a direct result of this work, there have been a number of significant outcomes for the province, including the creation of a community vulnerability assessment tool, *7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community*. The tool has been adapted for use in the other Atlantic provinces and has been highlighted at local, regional, and national conferences. MNL and PMA also used the tool to produce a training workbook for municipal staff and conducted associated training workshops across the province.

The Office of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency was created in 2009 and is responsible for strategy and policy development on climate change and energy efficiency. The department works collaboratively with the Office to achieve this mandate and implement action on climate change as put forward in the 2011 Climate Change Action Plan, *'Charting Our Course'*.

Environmental Protection Activities

The Department of Environment and Conservation and Service NL have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to administer environmental protection activities through Government Service Centres. This work includes inspection of waste disposal sites, petroleum storage tank systems, dry cleaners, saw mills, quarries, used tire facilities, used oil facilities, storage facilities for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), farm waste management facilities, soil treatment facilities and illegal dumping.

In addition, the department works with Government Service Centres, the Department of Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Multi-Materials Stewardship Board (MMSB) to administer the province's Solid Waste Management Strategy. The department works with Government Services Centre and the Agrifoods Development Branch of the Department of Natural Resources to issue approvals and enforce conditions in the approvals related to waste management issues on farms. Environmental health services are provided under an MOU with Service NL relating to agricultural operations.

Shared Commitments

Investing in Labrador

Investing in Labrador is one part of the ongoing strategic directions of government. Work in this area is concentrated on the improvement in the social and economic conditions of the region. Key focus areas in this reporting cycle include: protected areas and the Lower Churchill project. The department shares this responsibility with the Departments of: Municipal and Intergovernmental Affairs, Justice, Health and Community Services, Natural Resources, Service NL, as well as Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs. The Lower Churchill Project has been a focus area in 2013-14. The Environmental Assessment division has worked to ensure that Nalcor has the appropriate conditions in place during the construction phases of the project, this includes: Environmental Protection Plans (EPPs), Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEMs) and emergency response plans. In 2013 the Transmission Link project was released from Environmental Assessment; similar conditions related to EEPs and EEMs are also in place. Notable investments related to real time water monitoring have also been implemented. During 2013-14 there were three hydrometric stations monitoring flows into the Churchill River. Web cameras and climate stations have also been added to monitor ice build up and break up.

Protected areas have also been a focus area within Labrador. In 2010, the province and the federal government signed an MOU agreeing to work towards the establishment of a 10,700 km2 national park reserve in the Mealy Mountains area of central Labrador. At the same time, the province indicated its intention to establish a separate process that would create a 3,085 km^2 waterway provincial park to protect the Eagle River, which would be located adjacent to the proposed national park reserve. Officials from the province and Parks Canada continue to meet to negotiate a land transfer agreement that contains the terms and conditions under which the province transfers provincial crown land to Canada for the purpose of establishing the National Park Reserve.

Considerable investments were also made in regards to assessment, remediation and monitoring of the former military radar site in Hopedale. During the 2011-14 reporting period, the department completed a three year contract for phase one of the site's clean up. This included the removal and destruction of PCB contamination in residential areas.

Shared Commitments

Moose Management

Moose are important to our province, both culturally and economically. Recent concerns for moose-vehicle collisions have led to considerations for different moose management strategies. While citizens of the province are encouraged to be mindful and observant of moose when traveling on Newfoundland and Labrador's highways, the department works collaboratively with the Department of Transportation and Works and other government entities on a series of initiatives to address moose-vehicle collisions, improve the collection of collision data and better understand the behavior of moose along our highways.

Interdepartmental Land Use Committee (ILUC)

The Interdepartmental Land Use Committee (ILUC) was established in 1983. ILUC's mandate is to review all proposals involving Crown or public lands. It provides a senior level forum for interdepartmental land use information exchange, reviewing legislation and policies affecting the use of Crown lands, reviewing and approving designations that impact land use in the province. Examples include:

- Municipal or regional plans;
- Community and regional watershed boundaries;
- Waste disposal sites;
- Municipal boundaries;
- Agriculture, forestry, wildlife, park, mineral aggregate, ecological and wilderness reserves;
- Major road, hydro and other service corridors;
- Legislation, regulations or guidelines affecting the use of Crown or public lands; and,
- Sales of Crown (Provincial or Federal) assets.

ILUC currently reviews 30 – 50 proposals each year and this number is increasing as the various government departments utilize the ILUC process. In 2013-14, ILUC received 38 proposals.

Department of Environment and Conservation, the Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation (TCR) and the Department of Innovation, Business and Rural Development (IBRD)

Parks and Natural Areas Division is leading the development of a UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination dossier for Mistaken Point Ecological Reserve. The Department is working in collaboration with TCR, IBRD and local residents to progress the nomination process for this globally significant fossil site. A strategic partnership has been formed with the community-based Mistaken Point Ambassadors Incorporated (MPAI) to take forward actions that include: identifying key planning, research and infrastructure requirements; securing resources to ensure successful project completion; and facilitating stakeholder engagement. In addition, a World Heritage Public Advisory Committee has been established that includes representatives from ENVC, TCR, IBRD and local residents. Significant progress has been made on the nomination dossier and it is expected that it will be ready for submission in the fall of 2014. A final announcement regarding the determination of Mistaken Point as a World Heritage site is expected in July, 2016.

Report on Performance

The Department of Environment and Conservation identified three strategic issues that would guide the department's work for the three-year period from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2014. These strategic issues are: environmental protection, climate change adaptation and enhanced management of caribou and moose populations.

Issue One: Environmental Protection

The Department of Environment and Conservation has the mandate to protect and mitigate human impacts upon the environment of the province. It is integral that the department serve this mandate by leading key initiatives and strategic approaches through the implementation of methodologies which preserve, protect and improve the quality of land, air and water in the province both now and into the future. The department provides environmental stewardship for the province in the way it initiates changes to current regimes and practices, through adoption of the latest scientific, evidence-based approaches to managing the land, air and water. At the same time, the department continues to do the work it had previously undertaken, ensuring continuity in its management role.

Goal: By March 31, 2014 the Department of Environment and Conservation will have implemented measures to improve the protection of land, air and water in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Measure: Implemented measures to improve the protection of land, air and water.

Indicators:
- Site assessment, remediation, and management of impacted sites is advanced
- Air quality standards are developed
- Improved drinking water quality in select communities
- Measurements used to identify changes in land, air and water have been improved

In the 2011-14 planning cycle ENVC was successful in undertaking significant efforts towards the assessment, remediation and management of impacted sites. In particular significant investments have been made in New Harbour, Buchans and Hopedale. In recent years ENVC has completed the following major remediation projects:

- **Buchans** – Over $3 million has been spent during 2011-14 to address potential health risks related to lead impacted tailings from the former Abitibi mine site. This included the capping of tailings, remediation of "Mucky Ditch", and remediation of over 200 residential/public properties. This project was completed in 2013-14.

- **New Harbour** - During the 2011-14 reporting period almost $1 million has been spent to address closure issues at the former landfill site. The most significant issue was addressing the PCB impacted debris that had been disposed of in the landfill during a clean-up project at a scrap yard in Makinsons. This project was completed in 2013-14.

- **Hopedale** - During 2011-14 over $5.7 million was spent to remediate PCB, heavy metal, and petroleum hydrocarbon impacts from the former US military base near Hopedale, Labrador. The Department remains involved in the Hopedale project.

In the 2011-14 planning cycle ENVC made significant progress towards the development of air quality standards. The Air Quality Management System (AQMS) is a new comprehensive approach for improving air quality in Canada and is the product of unprecedented collaboration by the federal, provincial and territorial governments and stakeholders. AQMS is a comprehensive approach for improving air quality and in October, 2012, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) agreed to begin implementing a system for Canada in this area starting in 2013. The AQMS process will result in improved air quality in Newfoundland and Labrador with associated health benefits. In addition, in 2013-14 amendments to the *Air Pollution Control Regulations* were introduced to bring existing regulations into compliance with AQMS. This involved the addition of an annual standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns to the existing 24 hour standard for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns. The province's existing 24 hour standard is more stringent than that set by the AQMS.

Improved monitoring techniques for air quality implemented during the 2013-14 fiscal year include:

New Ambient Air Monitoring Guidelines: to provide a standardized method to report on air quality. Techniques include: calibration frequencies, operations and applications and modeling. These guidelines help to ensure that sites operated by industries under Certificate of Approval meet national air monitoring standards as set out in the NAPS (National Air Pollution Surveillance) program.

Air quality monitoring: A new air quality monitoring station was added in Burin in 2013. Other sites in the province include, St. John's, Mount Pearl, Grand Falls-Windsor, Corner Brook and Port au Choix. These sites provide data that is used to calculate air quality health indices for these communities. As part of the national AQMS, the province has established two air zones in the province to better manage air quality.

Increased public access to air quality information: The adoption of AQMS has further improved public access to up to date air quality information across Canada. This approach has bolstered the already substantial air quality reporting undertaken by the department. The NAPS monitoring data is available on the department website in near real time: http://www.env.gov.nl.ca/env/env_protection/science/airmon/index.html

Various initiatives pursued throughout 2011-14 have contributed to improved drinking water quality in communities throughout the province. This includes but is not limited to on-going improvements to the water resource portal as a centralized repository for all drinking water quality information to the public. This online portal has contributed to improved information sharing related to water quality and improved the public's access to such information. Similarly, the development of guidelines for wellhead protection for small groundwater-based public drinking water supplies have also contributed to improvements in drinking water quality. In addition, throughout 2011-14 the Department continued to provide technical support to municipalities in the area of drinking water safety which has also contributed to improved capacity and water quality for communities throughout the province. The issuance of and removal of boil water advisories is an on-going process that is administered by Service NL staff and respective municipalities. A boil water advisory is issued if routine bacteriological monitoring and chlorine residual testing results are not in compliance with established guidelines. The boil water advisory remains in place until the cause of the boil water advisory has been corrected and bacteriological monitoring and chlorine residual testing results are within recommended guidelines.

Throughout 2011-14 the Department has improved upon the various measurements used to identify changes in land, air and water. In particular, initiatives and investments related to flood risk mapping, in the Stephenville Crossing/Black Duck Siding and Shearstown/Bay Roberts area; the implementation of AQMS and the new air quality station in Burin; and the establishment of Real Time Water Quality (RTWQ) stations and the continued training and certification of water quality operators are all initiatives which have contributed and allowed the Department to better identify and track changes in the province's land, air and water.

2013-2014 Objective:
By March 31, 2014, the Department of Environment and Conservation will have developed comprehensive strategies to improve upon water quality issues.

Measure: Strategies developed to improve water quality.

Indicators:
- Work with stakeholders to address improved access to safe drinking water for communities.
- New training supports developed to assist in certification of water quality operators.
- Enhanced efforts to support the removal of select number of long term boil water advisories.
- Support intergovernmental approaches to address water quality and management.

Indicators	Results
Work with stakeholders to address improved access to safe drinking water for communities	• Worked with stakeholders to address improved access to safe drinking water for communities, including the development of operator education and training sessions that were delivered in consultation with operators. The sessions were based upon the need and knowledge gaps identified by participants. • In 2013-14 a total of 6 drinking water related seminars were offered. • In 2013-14 two new Real Time Water Quality (RTWQ) monitoring stations were established in Wabush Mines and Houston Creek. RTWQ monitoring stations provide real-time information on water quality to local residents and stakeholders. • In addition, three old mobile hands-on training units have been replaced with new units. Combined these investments further support improved access to safe drinking water.

New training supports developed to assist in certification of water quality operators	• New training supports were developed to assist in certification of water quality operators
	• New hands-on training sessions were delivered in the area of hydrant maintenance, leak detection, pump maintenance and chlorination trouble shooting. In 2013-14 a total of:
	  • 135 onsite training sessions were held;
	  • 216 operators were trained; and
	  • 74 operators were certified

Enhanced efforts to support the removal of select number of long term boil water advisories	• The proactive involvement and engagement of all stakeholders, including government departments, owners and operators has been key in the removal of long term boil water advisories. • Government officials have explored the potential for new water treatment standards, and assessed corrective measures for the removal of long-term boil water advisories. The focus has been to identify and implement appropriate corrective measures for water supply's under a boil water advisory. Corrective measures that assisted in the removal of boil water advisories include: optimizing chlorine boosting and line flushing.
Support intergovernmental approaches to address water quality management	• ENVC continues to lead interdepartmental collaborative work to support the implementation of the multi-barrier strategic action plan for drinking water safety. • On-going communication and collaboration between government departments responsible for drinking water safety and municipalities has resulted in the commissioning of a number of new water treatment units and improvements in the existing drinking water related infrastructure.

Discussion of Results

During 2013-14 the Department developed a series of comprehensive strategies to improve upon water quality issues. A comprehensive approach which included stakeholder engagement, responsive training, certification and collaboration with municipal and provincial government departments has contributed to the realization of this objective. The provision of seminars, training and certification has educated and empowered local stakeholders, further contributing to improved access to safe drinking water for communities. Recognizing the important role played by operators, new and continued training supports were developed and implemented to assist and support the certification of water quality operators. In addition the department's leadership and continued support and collaboration with municipalities and government departments has resulted in support for addressing water quality management.

The work by staff has been significant in its connecting communities with government services and operations, especially as it relates to the Department's provision of experts to train local people on the use of technologies and methods that improve water quality in communities. The overall improvements in water quality rely on the knowledge and expertise being understood locally and used province-wide.

Issue Two: Climate Change Adaptation

Atlantic Canada is vulnerable to climate change and need to prepare for its impacts. An important first step for communities is to assess how, where, and to what extent they are vulnerable. The province's climate change vulnerability assessment tool, *7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community* was adapted from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and in 2009-10 was initially piloted to nine Newfoundland and Labrador communities. The tool is designed for communities with limited resources and does not require any technical expertise to use. This tool can serve as a guide for community leaders and decision makers, providing a means for a quick analysis of local climate change impacts and possible adaptation options.

Goal: By March 31, 2014, the Department of Environment and Conservation will have enhanced the capacity of municipalities to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Measure: Enhanced municipal capacity

Indicators:

- Implemented the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool in select municipalities.

The Department of Environment and Conservation has enhanced the capacity of municipalities to adapt to the impacts of climate change by distributing and making available a Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool – '*7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community*'. The Tool, developed through Natural Resources Canada's Regional Adaptation Collaborative (RAC) program, was delivered to 250 municipalities in the province in 2013-2014 and also made available to municipalities online. The Department also supported Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador (MNL) and the Professional Municipal Administrators (PMA) in the development of a training tool for municipal staff on maintaining infrastructure in a changing climate. In addition, the Department provided funding to MNL and PMA to conduct 10 regional training workshops in support of the infrastructure training workbook.

The Department of Environment of Conservation attended 2 Municipal Symposiums in 2013-14 to promote and support the use of the 7 Steps Vulnerability Assessment Tool and to discuss climate change adaptation with municipal staff.

The Department has made available online all resources and tools developed by the Atlantic provinces through the Regional Adaptation Collaborative program at www.atlanticadaptation.ca.

In the 2013-14 fiscal year, Natural Resources Canada approved two projects for the Atlantic region concerning adaptation along the coast. One project will produce a cost-benefit analysis for various coastal adaptation options in the province and the other project will develop a decision key for municipalities to help them narrow down possible adaptation options that the community could implement.

The Policy and Planning Division, which is responsible for the implementation of programs related to climate change, including climate change adaptation, continued its work with the Atlantic Climate Adaptation Solutions Association (ACASA), a partnership between the four Atlantic provinces and the Federal Government. The division continued its work with municipalities, assisting them in dealing with the impacts of climate change through the development and launch of a community vulnerability assessment tool: *7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community*. As part of this tool kit, a series of case studies on local climate change adaptation was developed. The department also hosted a conference in St. John's in November 2013 to highlight the adaptation work undertaken through the Newfoundland and Labrador ACASA / Natural Resources Canada partnership.

2013-2014 Objective
By March 31, 2014, the Department of Environment and Conservation will have worked with MNL and PMA to develop a process for all municipalities to utilize the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool.

Measure: A process for all municipalities to utilize the community vulnerability assessment tool developed.

Indicators
- Hard copies of resource material and the community vulnerability assessment tool, '*7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community*' will be made available to all communities in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- Further outreach activities will be pursued to support dissemination of the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool for stakeholders.

Indicator	Results
Hard copies of resource material and the community vulnerability assessment tool, '7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community' will be made available to all communities in Newfoundland and Labrador	• 250 hardcopies have been delivered to communities in Newfoundland and Labrador. In 2013-14 all municipalities are able to electronically access the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool: *7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community,* and associated resource material online.
Further outreach activities will be pursued to support dissemination of the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool for stakeholders.	• All opportunities to conduct outreach are supported. In 2013-14, ENVC worked with MNL and PMA to deliver training and support communities in conducting vulnerability assessments. • In 2013-14, ENVC supported 10 regional workshops to train municipal staff in managing municipal infrastructure with specific attention to the impacts of climate change. ENVC staff have attended and promoted the toolkit at several conferences and symposiums and worked in close collaboration with MNL and PMA to develop a process for all municipalities to better utilize the assessment tool. • ENVC provided financial support to MNL to begin work on developing a pilot project to assist a minimum of 15 municipalities conduct a vulnerability assessment using the 7 Steps Tool as well as develop an online version to assist communities with their assessments.

Discussion of Results

The dissemination of the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool was a collaborative exercise with extensive involvement and input from Municipalities Newfoundland and Labrador (MNL) and the Professional Municipal Administrators (PMA). The tool, developed through Natural Resources Canada's Regional Adaptation Collaborative was delivered to 250 municipalities in the province and made available on-line. The department also provided funding to support training workshops across the province and a staff member presented at each workshop. These training sessions were led by MNL and PMA and were designed to train municipal staff on managing infrastructure and to introduce *7 Steps to Assess Climate Change Vulnerability in Your Community.*

In addition to the distribution of hardcopies of the tool kit, departmental staff also distributed 70 copies of the assessment tool binder at the 2013 MNL Conference and AGM. Ten additional regional workshops were held with over 150 municipal staff in attendance. The above efforts have contributed to the creation of a shared process with MNL, PMA and the Department of Environment and Conservation which has supported municipalities to utilize the Community Vulnerability Assessment Tool.

Issue Three: Enhanced Management of Caribou and Moose Populations

Good wildlife management starts with quality research and monitoring efforts. By studying wildlife interactions, distributions, populations and habitat use, research biologists are able to make sound recommendations for wildlife management. Only with a strong understanding of the biology of our wildlife species can we predict the effects of management strategies. Equally important to management is that of monitoring populations after a strategy has been implemented. This allows managers to measure the actual impact of the management strategy in order to know if the desired outcome was reached. Many research projects include a field component designed to collect data on specific wildlife species and factors associated with the population. Research results are used to make recommendations to wildlife managers within the Wildlife Division, as well as to other provincial and federal government agencies such as Environmental Assessment and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Departmental research into wildlife populations involves collaring and monitoring caribou for the caribou strategy, but also involves research involving other big game, small game, furbearing and fish species, and the interactions between these species and their habitats.

Goal: By March 31, 2014, the Department of Environment and Conservation will have implemented measures to enhance the management of caribou and moose populations in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Measure: Implemented measures to enhance management of caribou and moose

Indicators:
- Commenced initiatives regarding caribou management
- Commenced initiatives regarding moose management

Throughout the 2011-14 planning cycle the Department of Environment and Conservation implemented notable measures to enhance the management of our province's caribou and moose populations. In regards to caribou management, investments have been made to better understand caribou ecology as well as specific research initiatives aimed at better understanding the George River Caribou Herd (GRCH).

Notable research initiatives for the GRCH included: fall classification surveys; presentations and consultations with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders; post-calving photo census; and, health monitoring to include measures of body fat, disease and parasite monitoring, estimates of pregnancy rates, and analyses of age class ratios. The range of initiatives enhanced management by increasing our knowledge and understanding of the population as well as providing key scientific evidence to inform policy and management practices. Budget 2014 approved further funding of $975,000 over three years to continue this work.

In regards to the Newfoundland Caribou Strategy, all field activities and data collection required to address the objectives of the strategy were finalized. Statistical analysis, interpretation of results, and assessments of Caribou Strategy research continued into 2013-14. In addition, regular population monitoring (classification surveys, census surveys, jawbone analysis) was conducted. Specifically, reports on predator ecology; caribou calf mortality; caribou and predator habitat use, requirements and availability; and historical and current island caribou population trends and the critical factors influencing caribou numbers were produced. In addition, the drafting of the Newfoundland Caribou Strategy summary report and recommendations for sustainable caribou management was commenced.

Specific actions undertaken in 2011-14 by the department to directly support moose management planning in Newfoundland and Labrador, include the following:

- census conducted in Moose Management Areas to estimate population size;
- monitoring of sick moose;
- public engagement sessions conducted to obtain feedback to support and inform moose management planning;
- studies conducted to record moose-highway interaction at various sites throughout the Island;
- collaborative research conducted into moose habitat use in order to determine sustainable moose density across the Island's landscape; and,
- moose jawbones collected to analyze and investigate age structure and physiological changes of moose populations on the Island.

2013-2014 Objective:
By March 31, 2014, the Department of Environment and Conservation will have developed a plan to enhance moose management that addresses both public concerns and improved understanding of moose ecology.

Measure: Plan to enhance moose management addressing public concerns and an improved understanding of moose ecology developed.

Indicators:

- Finalization of 5-Year Moose Management Plan.
- Fall classifications on select island caribou herds.
- Population surveys on select moose management areas.
- Continuation of Year 3 of Labrador Caribou project.

Indicator	Results
Finalization of 5-Year Moose Management Plan	• Following consultations with the public, stakeholders, and other government departments, the plan was finalized and is under consideration.
Fall classifications on select island caribou herds.	• During the fall of 2013/14, eleven herds were classified. The most recent classifications suggest some herds are showing signs of stability or increase, while others continue to decline. • At present, there are approximately 32,000 caribou on the island of Newfoundland.
Population surveys on select moose management areas.	• In an average year, three moose management areas (MMAs) are surveyed. • In Winter, 2014, seven MMAs were surveyed (MMA 4, 11, 15, 23, 29, 34, 47). • In 2013, the total island moose population was estimated at 114,000
Continuation of Year 3 of Labrador Caribou project. (George River Caribou Herd)	• Fall classification surveys were completed and consultation, stewardship and education programs are ongoing. • Collared George River Caribou continue to be monitored to determine movement patterns and rates as well as causes of mortality. • In 2013-14 work in this initiative included the deployment of: 20 caribou collars, 10 black bear collars and 6 wolf collars. • Budget 2014, approved funding of $975,000 over 3 years for Phase II of this work. • A report on Year 3 activities and a summary of the first 3-years (Phase 1) of the Labrador Caribou Initiative are being prepared for review and consideration.

Discussion of Results

In 2013-14 the Department's efforts contributed to the development of a plan to enhance moose management as well as address the public's concerns and contribute to an improved understanding of moose ecology. This work has been accomplished through consultations with stakeholders; classifications surveys; a collaring program; and the continued study of moose ecology using scientific evidence and research.

Following consultations with the public, stakeholders, and other government departments, the plan was finalized and is under consideration. The engagement with stakeholders was extensive and successful in that it informed the Department's understanding of the issue from both a scientific and human perspective. Similarly, the surveys conducted and data collected in the respective moose management areas have informed government's approach as well as provided timely information to the general public. Scientific data and dialogue with stakeholders will continue to be defining features of the Department's management of the moose population.

Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

The Department of Environment and Conservation continues to play a leadership role in environmental stewardship and striking a critical balance between economic and sustainable development. Today our province has tremendous opportunities for economic growth and development. With this growth we have an equally important opportunity to demonstrate leadership in regards to innovative policies and programs which exemplify environmental stewardship and responsibility for our province's land, air, and water resources.

Our government is committed to working with individuals, groups, communities and businesses that are dedicated to the protection of our natural areas and to the development of our resources in an environmentally appropriate and sustainable manner. Our partnerships with internal and external stakeholders have a capacity to mobilize and realize improvements in pollution prevention, water resource management, and protection of our parks and natural heritage. While there is much that needs to be done; individuals, communities and industry are all critical stakeholders in our province's future. Our success and prosperity rests in our ability to work together.

Challenges

Environmental issues are in their very nature challenging in terms of their scale and reach. The Department recognizes that environmental issues are extremely complex and sometimes have origins beyond the scope of the province's jurisdiction. While these realities do represent challenges, the Department will actively work towards achieving our mission through initiatives that are within our sphere of control. This includes appropriate regulations, enforcement practices and techniques, monitoring practices and techniques, and scientific measures.

Communication, awareness building, and the resourcing of existing and emergent priority areas and the balancing of economic development and environmental sustainability will remain ongoing challenges for the Department. Similarly, articulating and demonstrating how the Department's policies and programs are essential components in our province's future economic development and prosperity as well as our quality of life, will remain an ongoing challenge.

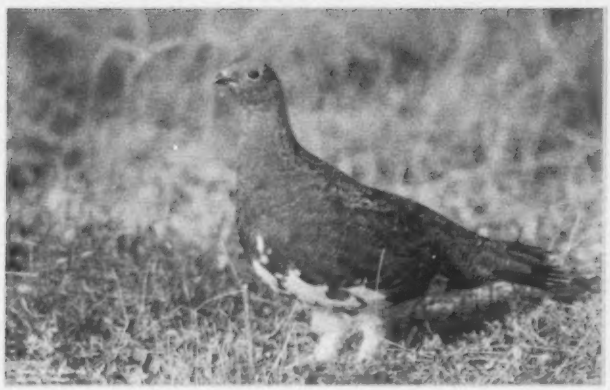
As industrial projects are initiated and proceed through the various phases of development, it is critical that as a government we ensure that environmental safeguards and protections are in place. We will continue to work with our stakeholders to ensure their interests are considered and advanced while pursuing the strategic directions of government.

Appendix A - Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC)

The Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Advisory Council (WERAC) has a mandate to advise Government on the establishment and termination of wilderness and ecological reserves within the province. While WERAC was inactive in 2013-14 appointments have been made to reactivate the Council, activity planning will commence with their first meeting.

Mandate

The *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act, 1980*, Under Section 7, provides for an Advisory Council to advise government on the establishment and termination of wilderness and ecological reserves within the province. The Council's duties include consultation proceedings with interested government departments, municipal councils, industry stakeholders, the general public, and other bodies on the establishment of a reserve, and preparation of a report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the advisability of the establishment of a reserve.



Appendix B - Lines of Business

The Department of Environment and Conservation provides the following lines of business:

Crown lands resource:
The Department of Environment and Conservation is responsible for the administration and management of the province's Crown lands resource. In particular, the department:

- maintains a map and air photo library services;
- maintains the Provincial Crown lands Registry;
- investigates adverse land claims;
- reviews and inspects legal land surveys;
- prepares legal documents of title for all dispositions of Crown lands;
- produces and distributes topographic base maps for provincial departments and agencies;
- provides the geodetic reference system for legal and engineering surveys and topographic mapping;
- provides new aerial photography; a repository/archive of provincial aerial photography; and scanning/printing services;
- produces Crown title maps;
- develops land use management plans;
- enforces lands legislation and addresses incidents of unauthorized occupation of Crown lands;
- coordinates within government the inter-departmental review of Crown land development through the Interdepartmental Land Use Committee (ILUC);
- develops land use policy; and
- administers the leasing, sales and transfers of Crown lands

Geomatics duties and functions:
- provides the central data-store and on-line base layers for GIS applications;
- provides standards and consultation services in geomatics;
- facilitates federal/provincial collaboration in geomatics (Building the Canadian Geospatial Data Infrastructure— CGDI)

Provincial parks, ecological and wilderness reserves, natural areas, and Canadian Heritage rivers

The department is responsible for:

- the management and administration of provincial parks (the Newfoundland T'Railway Provincial Park is jointly managed by a special T'Railway Council) under the *Provincial Parks Act*;
- designation and management of wilderness and ecological reserves under the *Wilderness and Ecological Reserves Act*;
- development and implementation of biodiversity monitoring programs and maintenance of ecological integrity in protected areas;
- development and implementation of environmental education programs within select wilderness/ ecological reserves;
- implementation of protection measures for Canadian Heritage Rivers in the province;
- negotiation of the land transfer to the federal government for National Parks; and,
- issuance of various permits for provincial parks, ecological and wilderness reserves.

Wildlife and inland fish

The department protects, manages and conserves the province's biodiversity, wildlife resources and wildlife habitat. This includes:

- determining the status of species in the province according to the National Accord for the Conservation of Species at Risk to which the province is a signatory;
- developing and implementing stewardship agreements to support the recovery of species at risk;
- identifying, designating and developing recovery strategies for species at risk according to the *Endangered Species Act*;
- developing and implementing strategies for the conservation of biodiversity;
- designating and managing wildlife areas;
- administering the Salmonier Nature Park - a wildlife rehabilitation, interpretation and research facility;
- developing management plans for consumptive species which are then published in the annual hunting and trapping guide;
- issuing hunting and trapping licenses;
- developing policies and guidelines regarding wildlife utilization;
- issuing Newfoundland and Labrador Guide licenses;
- providing education, awareness and training programs such as firearm safety, hunter and trapper education courses;
- implementing the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, including providing assistance in the development of agreements to support wetland and coastal stewardship initiatives;
- developing long term landscape level planning to minimize conflicts between wildlife and other land uses;
- permitting for the non-consumptive use, possession, importation and export of wildlife and parts thereof;
- collecting scientific information to provide input into the sustainable management of wildlife, including inland fish populations, and habitat;
- utilizing education, awareness and stewardship programs and initiatives to foster appropriate attitudes, respect, behavior and appreciation towards our wildlife and habitat; and
- development and coordination of graduate research projects through the Institute of Biodiversity, Ecosystem Science and Sustainability (IBES)

Environmental assessments
The department coordinates the provincial environmental assessment process for new development, which includes:

- reviewing proposed undertakings;
- gathering background information concerning the environmental impacts of the proposals;
- analyzing information according to a well-defined set of environmental assessment procedures;
- providing recommendations to the minister as to whether a project can proceed in an environmentally -acceptable manner; and,
- conducting select surveillance on projects released from the environmental assessment process.

Air, soil and water pollution
The department is responsible for prevention of pollution of the province's air, water and soil ecosystems. Responsibilities include:

- preparing and issuing Certificates of Approval and licenses for:
    - industrial operations,
    - waste management systems (in collaboration with Service NL),
    - waste dangerous goods transporters,
    - pesticide vendors, operators and applicators, and
    - heating oil storage tank inspectors,
- developing policies, guidelines, protocols, and regulations,
- developing training material and providing training,
- enforcing Certificates of Approval, license conditions and legislation through:
    - inspections, other than those done by Service NL,
    - the development of environmental monitoring programs in collaboration with industry;
    - audits of the environmental monitoring programs,
    - audits of environmental laboratories, and,
    - the monitoring of criteria air contaminants;
- designating impacted sites and auditing risk assessments based on environmental site assessments;
- providing technical advice and outreach;
- managing remediation of industrial and military impacted sites that are the responsibility of government; and,
- maintaining a registry of impacted sites.

Water Resources Management
The department ensures that the province's water resources are protected, conserved and enhanced to provide the greatest possible sustainable benefits to the province. Responsibilities include:

- designation of protected water supply areas and protected wellheads;
- monitoring and analysis of chemical water quality of community water supplies;
- issuance of well driller licenses;
- inspection of water well structures in accordance with requirements of the *Well Drilling Regulations*;
- comprehensive training for municipal water operators of community water and wastewater systems;
- hydrologic modeling;

- investigation of water-related problems and complaints;
- overseeing inspections of dams;
- granting of water rights;
- maintenance of a water rights registry;
- issuance of permits for community water and sewage systems, extensions and alterations;
- monitoring and inspection of community water and wastewater systems;
- provision of technical assistance on community water and sewage, hydrology, hydraulics, and environmental design of water related structures;
- maintenance of various online water quality and quantity databases and GIS resources;
- conducting studies on groundwater resources, flooding, water resource impacts and water use;
- flood risk mapping; and
- hurricane alerts

Horizontal Initiatives

The department leads in two key government-wide initiatives: Government's response to climate change, and sustainable development. These are evolving files and therefore the programs and services offered by this department in these areas are also evolving. The programs and services that the public can expect from the department on these two initiatives are outlined below:

Climate Change

The department is responsible for:

- implementation of some elements of the provincial Climate Change Action Plan; Atlantic Climate Adaptation Solutions (ACAS) Program;
- administration of the Newfoundland and Labrador Green Fund; and Administration of Regional Adaptation Collaboratives; and,
- creation of stakeholder awareness on greenhouse gas reduction strategies and climate change impacts and adaptation.

Sustainable Development

The department is responsible for:

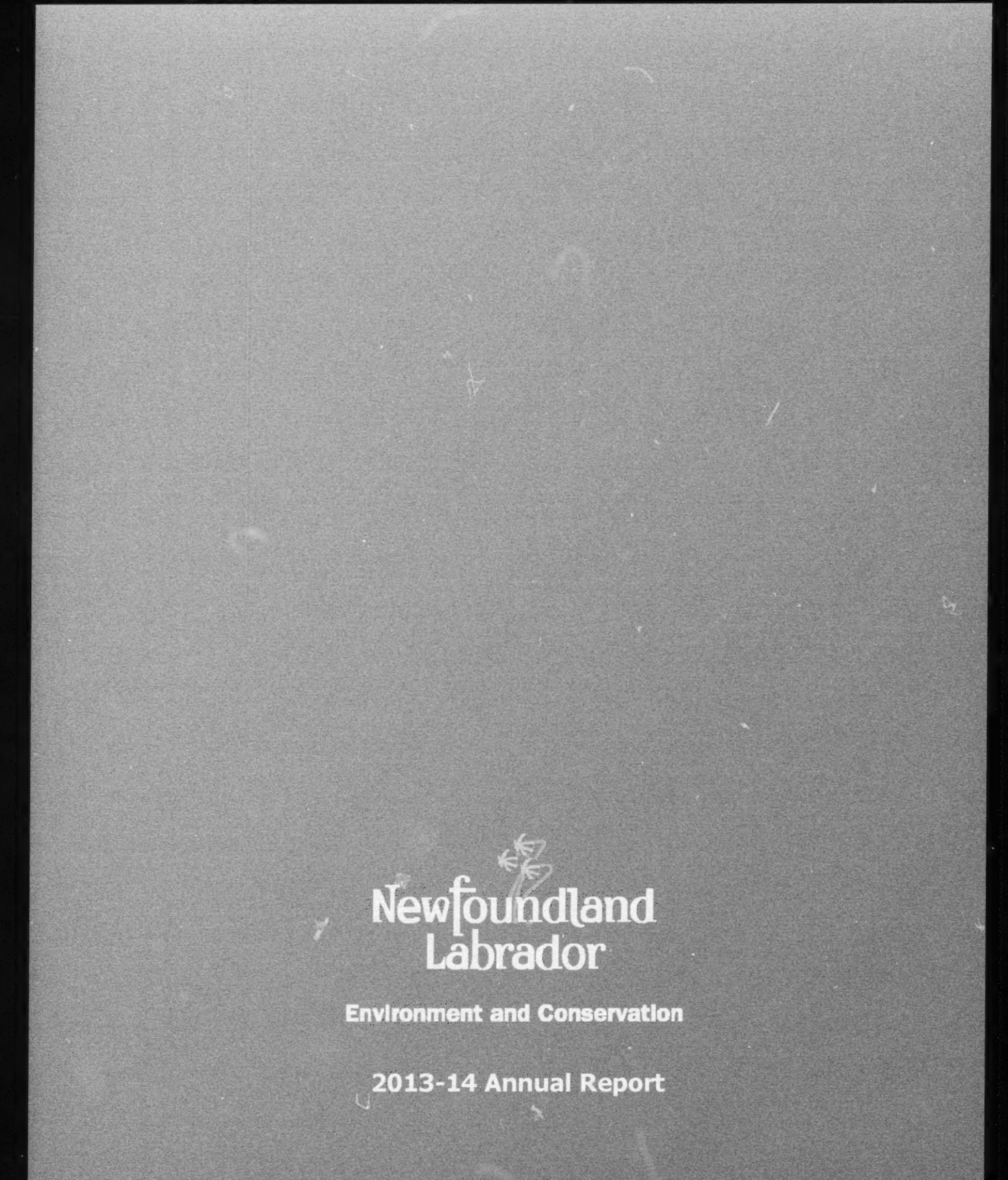
- strategic research on wildlife species, notably the Newfoundland Caribou Strategy in support of the sustainable development initiative;
- development of public education and outreach information related to sustainable development; and
- general promotion of sustainable development within Government and the larger community.

Appendix C - Financial Statements

Expenditure and Revenue figures included in this document are based on public information provided in the Report and the Program Expenditures and Revenues of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for Fiscal Year Ended 31 March, 2014. It should be noted that these statements are unaudited.

		Estimates	
Executive and Support Services	Actual $	Amended $	Original $
Minister's Office	**429,981**	**452,800**	**308,400**
Executive Support	**1,475,369**	**1,497,900**	**1,109,100**
Administrative Support	**858,728**	**900,100**	**895,000**
Revenue—Provincial	(95,424)	-	-
Policy Development and Planning	**1,813,355**	**2,775,800**	**2,765,100**
Revenue—Federal		(283,000)	(283,000)
Revenue—Provincial	(89,354)		
Sustainable Development and Strategic Science	**1,121,511**	**1,255,600**	**765,300**
Institute for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Science	**374,068**	**386,700**	**373,200**
Administrative Support—Capital	**2,101,444**	**2,183,900**	**1,996,900**
Total: Executive and Support Services	**7,989,678**	**9,169,800**	**7,930,000**
Environmental Management and Control			
Pollution Prevention	6,901,525	7,845,300	8,363,300
Revenue—Federal	(6,900)	-	-
Revenue—Provincial	(155,830)	(148,500)	(148,500)
Water Resources Management	**3,305,115**	**3,923,500**	**3,940,400**
Revenue—Provincial	(928,591)	(774,800)	(774,800)
Water Quality Agreement	1,148,298	1,494,800	1,479,400
Revenue—Federal	(52,500)	(121,000)	(121,000)
Revenue—Provincial	(1,035,908)	(1,012,200)	(1,012,200)
Environmental Assessment	793,317	826,800	812,800
Revenue—Provincial	(35,346)	(220,000)	(220,000)
Total: Environmental Management and Control	**9,933,180**	**11,813,900**	**12,319,400**

	Actual $	Estimates Amended $	Original $
Lands			
Crown Land	**3,878,685**	**4,086,900**	**4,773,200**
Revenue—Provincial	(24,362)	(150,000)	(150,000)
Land Management and Development	**909,491**	**1,015,900**	**1,076,700**
Revenue—Provincial	(10,825,144)	(5,410,000)	(5,410,000)
Surveying and Mapping	**611,106**	**777,500**	**930,100**
Revenue—Provincial	(15,935)	(80,000)	(80,000)
Geomatics Agreement	**71,700**	**486,400**	**486,400**
Revenue—Federal	-	(115,000)	(115,000)
Revenue—Provincial	-	(85,000)	(85,000)
Total: Lands	**(5,394,459)**	**526,700**	**1,426,400**
Wildlife, Parks and Natural Heritage			
Parks and Natural Areas	**4,726,593**	**4,816,700**	**4,423,400**
Revenue—Federal	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Revenue—Provincial	(1,648)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Park Development	**161,422**	**183,600**	**179,100**
Total: Parks and Natural Areas	**4,886,367**	**4,992,800**	**4,595,000**
Wildlife			
Administration, Licensing and Operations	**1,770,159**	**1,844,800**	**1,775,700**
Endangered Species and Biodiversity	**290,365**	**318,300**	**313,400**
Stewardship and Education	**1,157,971**	**1,189,900**	**1,152,500**
Habitat, Game and Fur Management	**1,812,989**	**1,893,600**	**1,931,300**
Research	**1,456,242**	**1,638,900**	**1,535,100**
Cooperative Wildlife Projects	**505,485**	**553,700**	**553,700**
Revenue—Federal	(206,275)	(279,000)	(279,000)
Total: Wildlife	**6,786,936**	**7,160,200**	**6,982,700**
Total: Wildlife Parks and Natural Heritage	**11,673,303**	**12,153,000**	**11,577,700**
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	**24,201,702**	**33,663,400**	**33,253,500**



Environment and Conservation

2013-14 Annual Report